THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

By The National Republican Company Officer Pa. Avenue, Cor. Tenth and D St TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION PER YEAR BY MAIL (PAVABLE IN ADVANCE)

Sample copies sent on application. nitiances may be made at our risk, either by draft, express, post-office order, or registered lat-ter. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of the person sending it. Address. NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. A.

NEW YORK OFFICE. The New York office of THE REPUBLICAN IS AN FROM 55, Tritums building, where files of THE REPUBLICAN and all necessary information relating to advertisements can be obtained.

LONDON AND PARTS. THE REPUBLICAN WIll be found on file at the American Exchange in Europe, No. 449 Strand, London; the American Exchange in Paris, No. 36 Boulevard des Capucines.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN delivered by carriers to any part of the city and suburbs, regularly and early, at the following rates: Per Month.....

BRANCH OFFICES.

The following is a list of the branch offices in Washington. Others will be added hereafter. W. S. Roose's News Stands at the Arlington Hotel, Willard's Hotel, and Metropolitan

Rocse & Queen's News Stand, National Hotel

P.F. QUEEN, ST. JAMES HOTEL. BIGGS HOUSE News Stand. EREITT HOUSE News Stand. AMERICAN HOUSE News Stand.

W. S. Thompson's Drug Store. C.H. Fickling's Drug Store, Georgetown.

BRADLEY ADAMS'S Book Stores. C.R. Durous, Druggist, 1815 Fourteenth street.

B. B. FERGUSON, Druggist, corner Second and S. E. Lewis, Druggist, corner Fourteenth and P

streets.
G. G. C. Finns, Druggist, corner Fourteenth and New York avenue.
W. F. Scala, Druggist, 500 East Capitol street.

H. A. Johnston, druggist, corner Tenth and O streets northwest.

BLATER'S Cigar Store, corner H and First

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1883.

Just effort to being made to have THE REPUBLICAN irreter early and promptly in all parts of the etty. I resome who do not receive their paper, or who have ety course of complaint, will oblige by if it, either in person or by postal card. nowwing the

Tersons leaving the city during the summer can have THE REPUBLICAN sent them by mail for any length of time, and the address changed as often as desired, by multiping the business office,

"This question of the wages of labor is the vital argument in favor of protection."-John Sherman.

FREE TRADE would be a great labor-saving policy for the United States. But then the labor thus saved would get no wages. The democrats must not come.

Why can't Capt. Rhodes be allowed to jump into the whirlpool at Niagara if he wants to? Indeed, we think he ought to be made to do so or stop his yawp.

WHAT does the New York Tribune mean by talking of "the former supporters of President Hayes who have since been acting with the democratic party" in Ohio?

IT is a little funny that the Ohio democracy nominate none but republicans for governor of late years. It is hard on the old war horses, but it will be the making of renegade republicans.

No visitors here for the summer need not bring overcoats if they wear warm under clothing. Our climate is cool, but not cold. There is not a pleasanter summer abode in the land than Washington is just now.

ON behalf of the English sparrows, we propose a vote of thanks to Superintendent Smith of the botanical garden, and John Saul, the horticulturist, for their timely defense of these comely, active, and energetic little bug

THE importers of foreign goods can afford to give the Ohlo democrats all the money they want. The fran-trade reform organs will be found on the same side. Democratic workingmen ought not to vote to abolish manufactories in America.

THE democrats will say anything on the subject of the tariff which they think will give them the most votes. If they get power they will, as hitherto, do all they can to abolish protection to American industry. Does any sensible man doubt this?

TAMMANY will not forget to attend the democratic state convention, and that body will not forget to give their delegates their due share of the seats. Mr. Roosevelt cannot dam up the waters of the Nile with bullrushes, nor can he dam up Tammany with a state committee resolve. See if he can,

WILL some democratic editor please inform the country what measure of policy has been originated and carried out by the republican party which is not now loudly proclaimed as democratic dectrine? Also, whether any such measures can be named which the democracy did not declare unconstitutional and sure to ruin the country?

By the time the republicans of the country are all taught that party success depends on breaking up senatorial caucuses, and dotting the country all over with democratic governors the nominees of the party will be able to secure the votes of all those who favored their nomination. If we had reached that state of perfection in 1880 how would the presidential election have resulted.

PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON was absent from the capital 765 days during his eight years-being an average of 95 days in time. In those days there were neither railroads nor telegraphs. President Arthur is

would have been in returning to the capital if | believed they were right. They denounced called. We call upon the democratic press to them as the vilest of cheats and swindlers, rise up and denounce Jefferson for his reckwhile his wages were going on as president we think of it.

The Insolent Foe. It is becoming daily more evident that the democratic managers intend to profess entire concurrence with the republican party on all measures of public policy, and to rely upon a campaign of slander and falsehood against the republican party in general, and its candidates in particular, without regard to who they may be. There was at one time an attempt by some democratic free traders to impress their views upon the party, but they have been frowned down. The growing strength of Randall for the speakership admonishes us that the democratic party does not intend to make a stand on the tariff question. It will make a hypocritical protence of favoring a revenue tariff with incidental protection, which is the only kind of a protective tariff to which the republican party has ever committed itself. It will shout for a free ballot, while organizing the stuffing of ballot boxes in every state where it has control, and will resolve for free education while throwing every obstacle in its way. Union, emancipation, enfranchisement, education, resumption, and protection will be emblazoned on the bunners of the party which fought against each until overcome with all the desperation of which man is capable. The haters of every step of progress made during the last twenty years are to appear as the conservators of that progress, and as witnesses against its leaders and promoters. The people are to be invited to trust the obstructionists and reactionists because during twenty odd years of power some Republicans have been guilty of misconduct. The party which at the south consists of incorrigible bourbons, and which at the north would be disbanded if it could not command the support of nineteen-twentieths of the criminal classes and of nearly all of a religious oligarchy which avows its hostility to general education and freedom of opinionsuch a party, scarred all over with the marks of its own corruption, and its back gridironed with the stripes well laid on by the people in six presidential elections, proposes to try conclusions with the republican party on a commembers of each!

Sentenced to banishment for its hostility to the rights of man, and expelled the country in 1860 by the American people, this brazen offender comes back again to say that, although it has been wrong in every act and word for forty years, and would have perpetuated slavery if it could, and, failing in that, would have destroyed the government, and, failing in that, would have repudiated the debt incurred in its preservation, and would have made the only the food for foreign operatives, yet it must now have power because the republicans are all thieves, and the virtue and respecta bility of the nation is all in the democratic party. This is to be the platform of the party which was, during the administrations of welfare of the country as it was careful of the privileges of slavery and of the few hundred Mexico out of the whole cloth, in order to slave states to outvote freedom in the national covery of gold in California—the party which is only adding emphasis to the abjectness of to the front with a big sum. drenched the plains of Kansas with the blood of freemen in order to force slavery where itself had promised it should not co-the party which finally held the nation's hands in order that its enemies might prevail, and which was as much a part of the great rebellion as was the cabinet of Jefferson Davis. We like its impudence. Let the next presidential battle be fought on the question of good character. The democratic party will be shown to have improved every opportunity it had to be dishonest and corrupt from 1845 to 1861 in its administration of national affairs. As to states, Tweed and his gang in New York, the party bandits and ballot box stuffers in the south, the thieving defaulters in most of the democratic states governments, and the penitentlaries thoughout the land almost wholly devoted to the entertainment of gentlemen of the democratic persuasion, will serve to give interest to the compaign. As to the methods of the party in elections, passing by Chairman Barnum's mules, we will take that reverend vice, that iniquity in years, Samuel J. Tilden, and trace him from the Empire club in 1844 to his cipher dispatches in 1870, in which he stands convicted of having personally superintended the effort to bribe officials into giving him the presidency through fraud and crime. By all means let the democratic party appeal to the people on the ground of its superior respectability and purity. The people, and not Mr. Dana, will decide who "the rascals" are. Let the republican party choose a standard bearer known by the people to be honest; then let all impudent pharisees and hypocrites go to the rear with the other spoilsmen and corruptionists, and the republican party can go gayly into the fight saying,

The Mendicant Bourbons, The bourbons or funders do not say that the other faction were "cheats and swindlers." They ay only that there was an irreconcilable difference of opinion-that what one side believed right the other side believed wrong. They say that, having contended for the course which they deemed just until further contention was valu they give up a lost cause, abandon a hopeless fight, and ask their brethren to unite with them in trying to rescue their state from the clutch of poss whose rule is ruin.— Washington Post.

damned be he who first cries hold-enough.

Keep the rascals out. The democrats must

It is not what the bourbon funders do say, it is what they did say, during the past four each year, or more than one-fourth of the years, of every man of democratic antecedents who would not aid thom in their service to the outside harples who tried to plunder the within four days' travel of Washington, and state under the absurd pretense of "debt within one minute's time of telegraphing, paying." The bourbon organs have been in Jefferson's time the call for him would filled with anathemas against every readjushave been as long in reaching him as he tor. They did not admit that the readjusters

the most shameless of repudiators. More less conduct in "junketing" around the than this, they heaped abuse upon them country one day out of less than every four politically, and denied that they had any remnant of democracy in their composition. The reform portion of our blood boils while They procured the excommunication of them by Barnum's national democratic committee in 1880, and swore that the republicans, black or white, were greatly to be preferred over them. They charged every readjuster with desiring to "put the negro on top," and made themselves generally offensive by their heisterous and domineering airs. They have been soundly thrashed, and are now office hungry. With lank jaws and cavernous eyes, they creep up to the readjusters and beg for votes enough to make them a majority. With weak and whining voice, they deliver themselves thus: "We do not say now that you are cheats and swindlers. We said that when we thought it would scare enough of you over to our side to give us the offices. We never meant it. We never thought you had the nerve to stand up so firmly against our cry ofrepudiation. All we want is the offices. We have no opinions which we will not surrender if you will only give us office. You are not outlaws, as we said you were. You are our brothren-our dear, gentle, beloved brothreu. We have even curled up in bed with old Massey, the man we had most bitterly denounced, to show you how 'umble we can Ask Abe Fulkerson if we are not subdued. Oh, we are very 'amble. Isn't that enough to entitle us to the offices? It is not forgiveness we crave. Oh, no! Swill is what we want! We will eat it out of any trough. Please, Messrs. Readjusters, lend us some of your votes with which to beat yourselves. "Is not this a fair paraphrase of what we have above quoted, when taken in connection with the fierce violence, the truculent prescriptiveness. and the arrogant intolerance of opinion which has hitherto characterized the now supplicating bourbons. But not only do they beg former democratic associates to aid them, but they approach, with hat in hand, the scalawag the carpet-bagger, and eke the negro, whose curly hair and thick lips have aforetime caused them so much hilarity. They say: "Good Mr. Wickham, true we have bitterly assailed you, and repreached you for being a radical. We said all republicans were corrupt and wicked. But we now wish to take you in, just as you are, without one plea. And you, Mr. Dezendorf, how often have we had you parison of the relative personal worth of the bauged about the head at election times for the Goods of our party. But you may be one of us without changing your politics. You can engineer a straightout movement out of which you can grind a delegation for your own benefit at the next republican national convention, and you can at the same time be a member of our bourbon democratic party in Virginia in good and regular standing. Your choice for the presidency is on our side, and still claims to be a republican; why may you not follow his ex-United States the slave of Europe to produce ample? And you, Mr. Negro Dawson-we do not want you to feel like a stranger. Weare now political brothern. Of course we must be allowed to cry out against negro rule in strong white readjuster counties, in order that negro hatred may be harnessed with the other asses into the car wherein we hope to Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, as reckless of the ride into office. But in the negro strongholds we are your friends. We always did like the curly hair and the thick lips of our colored of supercilions tyrants who constituted the fellow citizens, and if you will help us put political element of the slave holding class - down Mahone's negro politics we will get all when the contribution to the conscience fund the party which made up a quarrel with the old democrats we can out of the readjussteal territory out of which to make new will you drink? So begs the dethroned and ragged king bourbon of the subjects who elections, and was foiled only by the dis- have forever terminated his sway. The Post

> his mendicancy. A REPUBLICAN who knows Gov. Begole, of Michigan, writes us a note to say that in our article yesterday, headed "Keep the Rascals Out," we did that gentleman great injustice. Our friend will find, upon another perusal of the article that, so far from being an a: tack on the governor, it is simply a bit of satire upon the readiness with which the editors of Gov. Begole's party treat mere a :sertions as proof. We said that the charges made (but not yet proven) against him would be sufficient, if made against a republican, to set the democratic papers in full cry against him and his party until after the presidential election. And so they would, We disclaim any intention of prejudging the gentleman's

Amusements and Recreations.

The following amusements and recreations are the attractions advertised to-day: Abner's Summer Garden—Miss Bertha Ravene, lifted Liston, and Prof. Arth's orchestra. Driver's Summer Garden—Miss Libble and Rose a Porte, and other attractions.

Biakiston's Island and River Laudings—teamer Thompson leaves at 7 a. m.
Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Piney Point, and other Lookoul—Steamer Lady of the Lake leaves at 520 n.m. 5:30 p. m. Norfolk—Steamers Excelsior and Leary. Mount Vernon—Steamer Corcoran leaves at 10

in. Lower Cedar Point—Steamer Armenia leaves at Luray Cave—Excursion via the Baltimore and Onio Railroad.

Let Mr. McLean Heware.

Chicago News Mr. Pendleton has upon all occasions hereofore conducted himself with marvelous amiabillty; but this, we take it, is no guaranty for the future. Johnny McLean should therefore go slow,

lest, if sat upon too often and too hard, Mr. Pen dicton turn again and, emulating the example of the crushed worm, resort to the bent pin racket. Is This The Reason? Richard Grant White confesses that he reads no other newspaper than the New York Evening

Post. And now perhaps Mr. Schurz can explain why it is that Mr. White is always writing com plaining essays about the newspaper literature of

A Truly Bashful Man. Gen. Rosecrans is in Boston on business cunected with the statue of Thomas Jefferson. He also thinks, incidentally, that the next presidential victim should come from the west, Gen. Rosecrans is brave and bashful. Oh, WAYS. very bashful

A Premature Give-Away. Post-Express.

The Democratic Advance says that Mr. Tilden the foremost democratic statesman living. The Advance may be correct, but it ought not to give

The Man for the Business.

Honekeys. Editor Honri Watterson again decided to "take the protectionist built by the horns." If there are any horns to be taken Henri is the man to take 'em. No boys' since wanted,

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures, "If timid people, who are contemplating withdrawal of their money from banks and business and its burial in stockings and iron kettles, would devote a little spare time to an intelligent consideration of the situation they would see that the country is not in the slightest danger from a panic." Thus quoth the banker, as he chewed victously at the end of his pencil, and then he added: "Panies are caused by an unnatural and unhealthy expansion of prices, resulting from a widespread speculative craze. If we have been in danger of a panie, that danger is now past. The entire range of prices for stocks, accurities, real estate, and produce of all sorts is about where it was in 1879 and 1880, when the boom that has been complained of set in. There has been a steady decline from fancy prices at which stocks were held for six months or longer, and quotations cannot get much lower. Wabash has dropped from 65 to 18, Northern Pacific preferred from 100 to 71, Denver and Rio Grand from 114 to 24, New York Central from 155 to 114, Lake Shore from 135 to 100, Texas from 75 to 26, Central Pacific from 103 to 65, K. T. from 55 to 24, Erie from 55 to 29, Omaha from 60 to 39, Northwestern from 150 to 121, Ontario and Western from 46 to 20, Union Pacific from 130 to 88, Michigan Central from 128 to 81. Louisville and Nashville from 114 to 42, and so on through the list. Financial explosions occur when the balloon is too full of gas, and not when the gas is all out of the bag.

"What is true of stocks is true with regard to all branches of merchandising. Inflated concerns have been going under, but the business of the country is not seriously effected thereby. Bed rock or nearly so appears to have been reached. Money was worth from 7 to 12 per cent, when the country went into bankruptcy eleven or twelve years ago, and it was hard to get. Now money goes begging at 4 per cent."

"Jim Keene is said to have made \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 on the latest tumble in stocks," continued the financier. "He beared the market all through the rise and stuck to that line of play. He was understood to have been nearly at the end of his rope when the turn in the tide put him on his feet again. Louis Bell, Charles Johns, Slayback, and Kirkner have all made big money. Keene was short the whole market, but particularly in Louisville and Nashville, Northern Pacific. Toxas, and Wabash. He is pretty nearly even on previous losses."

A story is tola of Henry Smith and George Dickerson, well known Wall street characters, which might bear repeating. Smith is one of the big men of the street, and is rated at \$5,-000,000. He is regarded as one of the best and shrewdest operators, although he was on the wrong side when the bottom was pulled from under the market. Dickerson is an active, impetuous broker, who is never without a slap dash opinion on one side or the other, and what is his is his friends. He is a free, lively spirit, and is worth probably \$150,000 or \$200,000. The other day he telegraphed Smith, so the story runs, that he had reason to believe that a certain stock was going down, the telegram closing with, "If I were you I would sell."

"If I were you," retorted Smith, "I should probably have your bank account or less."

... "I have been again informed," said the tall, gaunt man, "that expeditions will start from New York and Washington to visit Mount Ararat and dig out the ark recently discovered embedded in a glacier. Col Jacob J. Noah has been asked to command the Washington party, and Maj. Hamm, of the army, the New York expedition."

Since 1861 unknown persons have paid \$186,459.01 into the United States treasury to quiet their consciences. The largest revenue from this source in any one year was in 1868, amounted to \$29,155.11. In 1873 \$23,302,77 was added to the fund; in 1869, \$17,403.21, and in 1878, \$12,011.33. Last year the contributions reached only \$7,888,149, and this year the total will probably be less than that unless somebody comes

"These contributions," said a treasury official, "came in every possible way, and the men who take this means of paying back money stolen from the government, and of making peace with their consciences, are almost invariably at great pains to conceal their identity. Some express currency or send it through the mails by registered letters, fictitions names being employed. Others send it through their priests or pastors but occasionally a man writes full particulars of how he came to be indebted to the government. The treas ury officials regard their relation with contributors to the conscience fund as confidential and there has never been an instance to my knowledge where any attempt has been made to pull aside the veil these parties have sought to screen themselves behind. Priests have made more donations than all others combined, but the amounts that reach us this way are usually small. I have no doubt that in a great majority of cases parties who figure in these transactions are moved by a a keen sense of right to make restitution of money wrongfully obtained from the government. They get religion, take sick, and are threatened with death or get rich enough to feel that they would like to square account all around. On the other hand, some men are driven to the step by a haunting fear that they may be found out, and that sooner or later they will be exposed. They enjoyed no rest until they had paid the money they knew to be due the government, and which they felt others must sooner or later know as well. One case I know of was an army officer in whose accounts mistakes had been made which made him gainer sevoral hundred dollars. He was afraid that those accounts might be gone over again some time, and that it would appear that he had swindled the government The transaction occurred ten or twelve years ago, and perhaps longer; the man had since engaged in business and amassed a fortune but the wrong committed irritated him, and one day he repaid the sum into the treasury with interest."

The Hill Committee's Report. The Hill investigating committee of the Treasury department have nearly completed their report of the investigation. It is so nearly finished that it will be presented to Secretary Folger for action immediately upon his return. The recommendations are of course unknown to any but the committee, course unknown to any out the committee, but it is thought that a general reorganiza-tion of the architect's office is urged, with a view of removing several tons of responsi-bility from the shoulders of that officer.

Thanks from a French Consul. Comdr. Barker, commanding the United States steamer Enterprise, reports to the Navy department, under date of Zanzibar July 21, inclosing a copy of a letter received from the French consul at Zanzibar, returning thanks for having rendered assistance to the French steamer Ville d'Alger, which was aground in the southern pass of Zanziber en July 17. The vessel was in rather a bad position, and the Enterprise got her afloat after about two and a half hours' work. The consul, in his letter, says: "I shall inform the minister of marine of the French republie of this new act of courtesy of the navy to | 016.

which you belong. Comdr. Barker calls the attention of the department to the generous action of the sultan of Zanzibar in giving twenty-four distressed seamon free transpor-tation to Bombay. These seamen belonged to the American whaler Minerva, which was wrecked about two weeks previous on or near Pemba island.

THE LABOR COMMITTEE.

Mr. William G. Moody Utters a Warning

Against Landlordism in America. NEW YORK, Aug. 28 .- The senate subcom mittee on labor and education resumed their session to-day. William G. Moody, of Brook-lyn, author of "Land and Labor," was the first witness. He called attention to the fact that many foreign capitalists were purchasing vast tracts of land in the south and west. In 1860 there were 716 farms of over 1,000 acres, and in 1870 there were 1.286 farms of over 1,000 acres. He said that Hiram Distan, of Philadelphia, owned a tract of 4,000,000 acres in Riprida, and that a corporation is possessed of 3,500,000 acres in Texas. Witness continuing said that land generally was falling into the hands of foreign capitalists, who were introducing their own system of working it. English lords and French counts were dominating over a territory that was three times larger than the kingdom of Great Britain, and by their system of wholesale farming they had driven the American farmer from his homestead and into the ranks of wage slavery. Our railroad despots, he said, had more power than the feudal monarchs of Europe and were in possession of 258,000,000 acres—an area larger than Austris, Italy, and Switzerland combined. The wage workers, he continued, were crowding the cities, and in New York city there were 500,000 people occupying the square mile. Most of the small farmers were not able to secure a decent inating over a territory that was three times small farmers were not able to secure a decent competency, as their farms were mort-gaged and they gradually fell into the hands of the great capitalists. The bands of the great capitalists. The only remedy for this was the abolition of private property in the land. He said further that the prices of products were were greatly enhanced by the continually growing increased of middlemen, who were recruited from the ranks of those who had no really executions. no regular occupation as they had been driven from their business by the prevailing system of mechanical labor. If the present system were not abolished prices finally would reach such a height that the wage laborer would be unable even to secure the absolute necessaries of life. The witness con tended that the small farmer could not culti vate his farm and profitably dispose of his produce for the reason that he was over-rid-den by men of greater capital, who could supply mechanical labor and had greater facilities for getting their produce to the markets.

markets.

After recess several members of the Central Labor union were examined. James J. Finnnerty, a brass worker, said that fourteen years ago one man would finish an entire piece. Now the same work was divided among six or eight men; fourteen years ago they got from \$18 to \$24 a week, while now that received only from \$13 to \$13 to \$15 to \$15. they received only from \$13 to \$18. At the present rate of wages the brass workers were unable to lay up any money. Years age a man might open a shop with a capital of \$400, but now it would take \$5,000, and then he would have a hard job. The average life of the molder was about 34, and many

the molder was about 34, and many took to drink to counteract the effect of the impure matter they breathed.

J. L. Miller, a clothing cutter, testified that their wages averaged \$15 a week for nine months in the year. Witness described how the introduction of cutting machines, for which \$1,000 royalty on each was paid, had done away with a great deal of skilled labor. The condition of tailors now was 200 per cent. worse than in 1874. From 1869 to 1874, men who were then at work succeeded in accumulating real estate. Now they could save nothing. It took seven men to operate a manothing. It took seven men to operate a ma-chine and the machine did the work of 1,000 chine and the machine did the work of 1,000 men. There were between 8,000 and 10,000 men and women engaged in this city in making up clothing. Many of them were Polish Jews and the most miserable class o working people in New York. Some of them had eight or nine in the family, and the most that the head of the family could make was \$1.25 a day. There were not ten out of a hundred who could read. The Polish Jews had driven out the German workman, and the latter had gone into business for himself in a small shop. No one could safely go into the manufacturing business with less than \$50,000 capital.

than \$50,000 capital.

John Morrison, machinist, testified that
men in his trade were unable to earn enough
to afford them the ordinary comforts of life.
Under the present system workmen were

mere Chinese

mere Chinese.

James E. Smith, a lineman, was the next witness. He said it took nearly all the money made when at work to buy clothes, and if they did not dres somewhat decently they were not wanted. The company had no respect whatever for their men in any shape or form. Linemen were formerly paid \$3 a day and now they get from \$30 to \$60 a month. Witness was on the strike, and was on the black list, and at present out of work. Ti investigation will be continued to-morrow.

The Union Veteran Corps.

Inadvertently there was an omission restorday's REPUBLICAN of the splendid display of fireworks set off by the Union Veteran corps, Capt. Thomason, at their armory on the avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The armory was brilliantly illu-minated and gayly decked with flags, streamers, and chinese lanterns. The display of pyrotechnics by the corps was exceedingly grand and beautiful. The entire exhibition vas at the personal cost of the corps.

Internal Revenue Stamps Destroyed. Redeemed internal revenue stamps to the value of \$283,000 were converted into pulp by maceration yesterday at the bureau of en-graving and printing. They were redeemed graving and printing. They were redeemed under the new law, and in number amounted 12,000,000 stamps of all denominations. The macerating machine will be kept busy reduc-

ing stamps to pulp for some time to co Postoffice Statistics.

The September "Postal Guide" will show that there are now 48,049 postoffices in the United States, of which number 2,176 are presidential offices and 6;273 money order offices. Since the year 1876 the number of postoffices has been increased 40 per cent. The next issue of the "Guide" will be compressed into thirty-six pages, the number fixed by the contract.

Railway Mail Service Changes L. M. Terrell, superintendent of the fourth division of the railway mail service has been directed by Supt. Thompson to assume charge of the third division of the railway mail service, vice C. W. Vickery, who will take charge of the fourth division. The head-quarters of the respective divisions will re-main as formerly, viz: at Atlanta, Ga., and Weshington, D. C.

One Hundred Million Bonds Destroyed. Several years ago the Treasury department printed a lot of surplus coupon 3; per cent.bonds aggregating \$100,000,000. They were intended for issue, and were placed in the register's vaults for safe keeping. After remaining in the vaults until this time without being issued they were ordered to be destroyed by maceration, which was done yesterday in the basement of the Treasury department.

Railway Postoffice Service. Railway postoffice service on the Northern

Pacific railway has been ordered between Missoula and Helena, Mont., to take effect the second proximo. This will make a continuous railway postoffice service via the Northern Pacific railway from St. Paul, Minn., to Portland, Oreg., a distance of 1,920

Secretary Folger.

Judge French, acting secretary of the treasury, yesterday received a telegram from Secretary Folger, dated at Port Huron, Mich., stating that he expected to spend a few days at Geneva, N. Y., before returning to Washington.

DEPARTMENT DOTS. The national bank notes received for re

demption yesterday amount to \$246,000. The receipts from internal revenue yester-

day were \$112,046, and frem customs \$563,-

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE DOCTOR'S BILL. "He, he!" quoth Esculapius, And bowed to Imp cune, "I see you're up and busy,

You've come about quite soon My bill is strangely trifling For such amazing cures. Your case, you know, was desperate."

'And so," thought Imp., is yours.' "Your case I've not forgotten,

Your case I've not lorge."
In mind it still endures."
Said Impecune, with emphasis,
"In my mind so does yours."
"Two visits I have paid you, To mention more I'm loath, 'Thanks, Doctor,' then said Impecuse "I shall return them both."

-New York Morning Journal.

THE murderous reaper is almost daily furrishing items of local interest to the rural press. A wise saw and a modern instance * * * will Mr. Courtney kindly fill out the rest of this

paragraph? En]-Life. A MR. SMELL, of Chicago, has been arrested for assaulting one of his follow citizens. Bad Smells are no new thing in Chicago,-Courier-Journal.

THE latest addition to the Chinese navy is a corvette with a name which means "The Ever-lasting Peacemaker." The first time she runs into trouble probably her crew will be at eve An English vicar, who has already set a

good example by keeping open on Sundays the annual exhibition of pictures which is under his control, lately announced that a flower show on his grounds would remain open over a Sunday. THE savings bank system of the English

postoffice continues to work successfully. During ast year 250,000 additional depositors opened accounts in the bank, making the total number early 3,000,000, with aggregate deposits of £30, 000,000, "My DEAR," said a New York society

eader, "when will you learn to speak the English language correctly? Do not say 'a horse,' say 'an 'oss.' You just ought to hear Lord Topnody converse. WHILE every eye is strained castward and

every energy directed against an invasion by cholers, the news comes that King Kalakana's Royal Sandwich Island Brass band has arrived in San Francisco. This shows how hopeless it is to oppose fate.-Life.

A JURY in London forbade a woman the administration of her own affairs because of the peculiar bird like formation of her head, which they believed was an indication of insanity. She probably had her hair done up in one of the new American styles. A KANSAS woman was jawing her husband

the other day, when a cyclone came along. He turned pale as death, but the woman kept on scolding, and the cyclone dodged around the woodpile and sneaked off with its tail between its legs.—Burlington Free Press. Two CHICAGO roughs attacked a Chinaman

on a north side street car the other day, when the celestial pitched in and gave both of them a sound thrashing. After it was over and the roughs had skipped out he picked up his hat and said: "All Chilemen ain't samee. Some flight and some lun flight." THE sultan has ordered 2,000 four-inch

spikes with which to decorate the top of the high pine fence which surrounds his harem. This, in anticipation of Col. Murat Halstead's probable appointment as minister to Turkey, may be deemed an illustration of the proverb about an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure-Chicago THE obese, but well dressed Miss Fanny

Davenport, says the Chicago News, is not making meteoric progress with her new play of "Fedora." Her talent, if she has any beyond that of the average fashion plate, is of the "Fogg's Ferry" order, and art will never cease lamenting that a good steam whistle was spoiled when Fanny took to the

"Your son has just been knocked off the railroad and killed," exclaimed a may, approaching an Arkausas colonei, "Who knocked him off?" excitedly demanded the colonel. "A railroad engine." "Well, that begins to explain mat-ters, for I knew devilish well he wasn't knocked off by an ordinary min. He was one of the boys, let me tell you."—Arkaneau Traveler.

A LADY bearing a name apparently selected from Mr. Gilbert's "Bab Belinds," viz: Annie Lavinia Jane Caroline Clegg de Charminent, was fined at Brighton, in England, for having fin addition to bearing such a name) kept her husband awake all night by refusing to close one of the many windows, throwing off all the bed clothing, and letting on the full power of gas; and when summoned she cooked the writ in batter, serving

up for dinner, and making him eat it. MR. JOAQUIN MILLER says that he sighs for a city where "the cruel civilization of modern empires is unknown," and where there is "rest and quiet and peace to suit the hour of dreams:" city "bedged in from busile and feverish rush for gain," a city "placid as a moonlit lake and natural as a malden's blush;" a city where "a poet may seek and find congenial ears and healthful hearts;" a city where "ambition slumbers ler is evidently truckling for a pass to Boston .-

A FORMER private secretary of Mr. James Gordon Bennett has started a small daily English ewspaper in Paris. The New York Sun says it is very neatly got up, and promises to be successful In one of the early numbers a story is told of a cortain duke of X and his valet. The latter, it seems, was always getting into scrapes, from which he emerged with considerable success. No matter how tipsy he got he was always brought home safely, and never consigned to a dungeon cell.
Upon being asked the reason of this singular good tuck he explained that he always had lots of the duke's cards in his pocket. Can it be that this story is founded on fact, and that many of the scapades which are laid at the door of J. G. B. were really committed by some one who had a pocket full of his cards?

OCCASIONALLY a man is born unlucky and an't help it. Dr. Bullock, of Upland, Pa., is that kind of a man. He was driving the other day and it a match to touch off his cigar, when a piece of sulphur as big as a homeopathic pellet flew into his eye. And he didn't get the cigar lighted either. As he went on his way weeping with one eye and not looking much with the other be drove nto a big wagon on the blind side, and smashed his buggy into as many pieces as there are names for them. He was cast down, but not discouraged, so he borrowed another wagon to drive home. He did not drive ne, but drove into a ditch twelve feet deep and held the wagon up on his back, while the horse wa'ked around on him trying to find some way of slimbing out. When the dostor got home at last he found that a neighbor had siapped his boy, his dog had been knocked out in two rounds by a stray yellow dog of plebelan extraction, the eat had fallen in the well, a cow had trampled all over the geranium bed, a goat had eaten up the hammook, and his wife had scalded herself dreadfully while putting up peaches. It's no use for some men ') try to be good. "Things is agin em."-Hankeye, MR. CEPHAS F. ROBERTSON recently came

to this country from England. He carried eleven

hat boxes and a valet and was full of brandy and sida and enthusiasm. Three days after he arrived in New York he met an old friend in the usual way on the Bowery. The meeting cost Mr. Robertson \$1,100. He left the following day for Chicago. The morning of his arrival in that porcine city he met another old friend who obtained from thim a loan of \$650 or \$1.96 worth of glass diamonds and a certified check on a Canadian bank which failed two years ago, Mr. Robertson then undertook to do St. Louis, and H cost him \$20 to have a lawyer explain to a judge why one glass of pale sherry, which he had taken with a casual acquaintance, should have so mud-dled his brain and tangled up his legs that hu lost his watch and his reputation for sobriety on the public street, at 11 a. m. Mr. Robertson got into Louisville just in time for the most exciting borse race of the season, and was fortunate enough to scoure a "pointer" from a too confiding friend, which enabled him to lose \$2,700 in five minutes on what is called in that deprayed region a "whipsaw." He then drifted into Texas, and got into a friendly argument with a cowboy and into the surgical ward of a hospital on the same day. Flying to New Orleans, he went down reakbone" fever, and spent \$2,900 trying to win the capital prize in the lottery. He will now return to England, and will write a book which will convey accurate impressions of this country to the British public.-Life.